Amendments To The Specification

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 12, line 22 (i.e., paragraph [0041] of the corresponding published application) with the following amended paragraph:

FIG. 2E is a graph of the amplitude of the laser pulses 32 that are gated through the modulator element for display on the screen in one frame. In other words, the timing diagram at 2E shows gated laser pulses 32 that are actually displayed during one frame because the modulator element is in the on state when the laser pulse illuminates it. For example, as shown in FIG. 2D, a first laser pulse 26a illuminates the modulator element after it has achieved the "on" state as shown by the waveform 22 in FIG. 2B, and therefore becomes a first gated laser pulse 32a. Each subsequent illuminating pulse is gated until the modulator driver 15 transitions the element state to the "off" state. Particularly, subsequent to the transition interval 24, an illuminating pulse 26b is blocked from the projection optics, and therefore is not gated. The gated laser pulses 32 shown in FIG. 2E will become part of the modulated beam emitted from the modulator array 14 (FIG. 1), and then projected onto a screen to make up one pixel of the image. In this example, the N gated pulses provided during the frame determine the grayscale level for that pixel and color. The image processor 16 controls the grayscale of each pixel and each color by selecting the number of pulses that are displayed in each frame. Image processing may be straightforward; for example if 255 laser pulses are available during one frame, then 8-bit grayscale data directly corresponds to the number of pulses necessary to create that grayscale level. Of course, other image data mappings may be used as appropriate for the particular hardware and data.

Please replace the paragraph beginning on page 19, line 7 (i.e., paragraph [0055] of the corresponding published application) with the following amended paragraph:

Any suitable projection system can be utilized, such as conventional projection optics. An alternative for a projection system is disclosed in a U.S. Patent

Application by the same inventor as herein, entitled Multi-Screen Laser Projection System Using a Shared Laser Source, Ser. No. 10/053,287 [[ ]], which is filed of even date herewith, and incorporated by reference herein. In general, in that system the red, green, and blue beams are sequenced among several two-dimensional light modulators, each of which provides the image on a separate screen. One advantage of such a system is that it eliminates the need for a color combiner and the attendant problems of misregistration that go with it; and thereby provides a lower cost solution in addition to avoiding the problems attendant with color misregistration. The system also makes more efficient use of the laser energy. In one example, the laser produces a red, a green, and a blue beam, and a first modulator is utilized to modulate the image for a first screen, a second modulator is used for a second screen, and a third modulator is used for the third screen. In one example, a frame is displayed over three periods; particularly, each modulator is supplied sequentially with three colors. In one example, the red beam is sequentially supplied to the first, third, and then the second modulator. The green beam is sequentially supplied to the second, first, and the third modulator. And finally, the blue beam is supplied to the third, then the second, then the first modulator.